HAMMOND'S DEATH SENTENCE

HE AND FOUR BRITISH SUBJECTS CON-DEMNED IN PRETORIA.

PENERAL BELIEF THAT THE GUILTY LEADERS OF

THE UITLANDERS WILL NOT BE EX-ECUTED-CHAMBERLAIN'S DISPATCH

TO PRESIDENT KRUEGER.

London, April 28.-The Jameson case was adourned for six weeks to-day, after several withad been examined. This result is of trivial importance compared with the death ences pronounced upon the five leaders of Committee in Johannesburg, one whom is J. H. Hammond, the Amerimining engineer, which Mr. Chamberlain announced in Parliament. The Comdisplayed so little excitement that it was evident that a commutation of the sentence was considered inevitable. Still, the Queen's government is compelled to ask President Krüger to spare the lives of these five condemned men, one of whom is an American citizen. Mr. Chamberlain read a message to President Kriland the opinion prevailed in the Commons ger, and the opinion and that that the sentence was a matter of form, and that a commutation had been arranged before the five millionaire revolutionists consented to plead guilty to the charge of high treason.

Mr. Chamberlain, who now has little credit for his South African policy since President Krüger has succeeded so far in outmanoeuvring him, would hardly get a cheer anywhere in London if these five men were to be shot for treason. If commutation does no follow speedily, England will be startled by the consequences of Mr. Chamberlain's administration of South African af-I. N. F.

COLONEL RHODES ALSO CONDEMNED. FOUR AMERICANS. MEMBERS OF THE REFORM COMMITTEE, SENTENCED TO FINE, IM-PRISONMENT, AND BANISHMENT.

oria, April 28.-The four leading members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who pleaded guilty to the charge of high treason against the Government of the Transvaal, were



to-day, together with Charles Leonard, who is bow in England, sentenced to death. The names HN HAVS HAMMOND an American mining

Phillips, Rhodes and Farrar, who are British

to-day Joseph Chamberlain, Sccretary of State for the Colonies, saM:

"I have received a private telegram, of the ac curacy of which I have no doubt, saying that five of the leaders of the so-called National Reform Committee at Johannesburg had been condemned to death. I thereupon telegraphed to Sir Hercules Robinson at Cape Town instruc-

The Government has just learned that the sentence of death has been imposed upon the chief leaders of the Reform Committee. The Government has no doubt that your Honor will commute the sentences. Indeed, the Government has assured Parliament that this is your Honor's inten-

W. J. Galloway asked whether the law governing such cases did not provide simply for the



LIONEL PHILLIPS.

confiscation of the property of persons found guilty and not for the imposition of death sentences upon them.

Mr Chamberlain replied that he could not answer that question, as he was dcubtful whether the condemned men had been tried under the statute law of the Transvaal or the Roman and Dutch law.

The Right Hon. James Brye asked the names of the prisoners under death sentence, and Mr. Chamberlain said they were Colonel Francis Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes; George Farrar, Lionel Phillips and John Hays Hammond. The name of the fifth condemned man he had forgotten for the moment. Four of them were British subjects, and one (Hammond) is an American.

JAMESON ASTOUNDED AT THE NEWS. A representative of The United Press tried to-

day to obtain an interview from Dr. Jameson, the leader of the ill-fated raid into the Transvaal, on the subject of the sentences imposed by the High Court at Pretoria upon the members of Johannesburg Reform Committee. Dr. Jameson declined to discuss the matter beyond saying that he was astounded by the severity of the sentences, which rendered the position very

Though the news of the death sentence passed on the five leaders of the Johannesburg movement was a surprise and shock to those here, who have watched the case, politicians inside and outside of Parliament admit that the sentence is the natural complement of the plea of guilty. Nobody here believes that the sentences will be executed. It is thought that by the law under which the accused were tried there was no course open to the court but to impose the death penalty. It is believed now that the arrangement between the prisoners and the Transvaal authorities provided for the rassing of the death sentence, while at the same time the five men knew that the President would exercise the power with which he is invested and later commute the sentence.

would exercise the power with which he is invested and later commute the sentence.

What the general feeling among the Boers is toward the prisoners is a matter of doubt. Before the trouble at Johannesburg they were all very popular, but there was a significant incident in connection with their arrest that is not generally known. Shortly after they were lodged in the tail at Pretoria a number or Boers took to that subjects, pleaded guilty of high treason on jail at Pretoria a number or Boers took to that

THE DUTY OF SILVER MEN TO MAKE THE BEST

IF BEATEN ACQUIESCE IN THE RE-

Washington, April 28. - Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, to-day sent the subjoined letter to Irving W. Howbert, chairman of the Republican State Convention of Colorado. At this time and in view of the recent action in the Senate of the silver Republicans from the West, the stand taken by Senator Wolcott is of widespread interest. The letter is as follows:

Washington, April 28, 1896.

Wy Dear Sir: During the last few weeks I have received many letters from Colorado friends on the subject of the coming Republican National Convention, many of them asking me if I desired to go as a delegate. To avoid any possible misconception as to my position. I write this letter to you as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

I prefe not to go to St. Louis as a delegate, and have carefully avoided the slightest indication to anybody of any sort of wish to be present at the convention in that capacity. I have, however, an opinion on the subject of our representation at the convention which it seems proper that I should express to you.

convention in that capacity. I have, however, an opinion on the subject of our representation at the convention which it seems proper that I should express to you.

When the Republican State Convention meets in Colorado May Ii, it may decline to be represented at St. Louis or it may select delegates. If the latter, the duty of the delegation, in my opinion, will be to attend the convention, make the best fight possible for bimetallism in the Committee on Resolutions and on the floor of the convention if there shall be opportunity for discussion before the whole convention, and, after having insisted by every proper method upon the duty of the convention to declare in favor of the restoration of silver as a measure of value equally with gold, to accept the will of the majority of the convention and endeavor to secure the normination of the candidate most friendly to Western interests.

There is no sacrifice I would not make to secure the remonetization of silver, not because Colorado is a producer of silver, but because, in my opinion, prosperity will never return to us until bimetallism at the former ratio is re-established, and because the appreciating value of gold and the shrinking of values which necessarily follows this appreciation must bring only disaster and poverty and suffering to all the people of this country who are not lenders of money. To secure the unlimited coinage of sliver I would count party ties as nothing. At this moment, however, the situation which confronts us is this: Both of the two great parties are apparently opposed to free coinage by the United States. The Populist party favors free colpage, but only as a means to secure more currency, and as stepping-stone to unlimited paper money, and it under with its free-coinage advocacy Socialistic and paternalistic doctrines which are dangerous in tendency, and which would be, if adopted, destructive of free institutions, I know of no fourth party as yet ensitied to our confidence and support, although the wisdom of leaders whose character

classes may on this great economic question range itself on the side of humanity and of

civilization.

If either one of the two great parties shall declare in favor of the unlimited coinage of sliver at our mints, existing political conditions in Colorado will undergo a sweeping change, and in this letter I speak only of the slivation as it is to-day.

There is, in my opinion, one event which might involve our country in worse disaster than gold monometalism, and only one, and that would be the triumph of Populsm. Colorado suffered under the degradation and blight of Populist rule for two years. I believe it the duity of every good citizen to stand up and fight in the open against a repetition of that ruinous experiment.

One thing further: Our representation is standl at best. To have the slightest weight it should, if any delegation is sent, be practically unanimous in sentiment and expression. The occasion is not one where personal ambitions or desire for nationage should influence selection. I have no doubt that the Republicans of Colorado will select delegates in the National Convention who are of a united and friendly spirit, animated by a common and harmonious purposes and desirous only of securing the greatest consideration for the interests of our commonwealth.

It has seemed to me fitting and proper that the members of that party whose commission I hold should know before the meeting of the State Convention my views as to our duty in respect to the National Convention at St. Louis.

This is no time for difference among our people. I have faith and confidence that the way will be made clear for good citizens in Colorado to cast their hallots this fail without sacrificing their honor or their convictions. Yours faithfully.

tanapolis, who is in this city in the interest of H. H. Holmes, who is sentenced to be hanged on May 7 for the murder of Henjamin F. Pitezel, to-day admitted that a reprieve would be applied day admitted that a reprieve would be applied for. One of the principal reasons, the artorney said, for asking for the reprieve is that Holmes has become tired of standing alone in punishment for his erime, and that if the Governor could be induced to grant a brief respite he would divulge the names of several men who abled him in the killing of so many persons. Mr. Buillock refused to mention the name of any one who is equally guilty with Holmes, and he rather mysteriously intimated that the end of the Hatch story was about to be reached.

A REAL ESTATE MAN DISAPPEARS.

real estate man, of .10, 521 Pine-st., has disappeared from St. Louis, leaving behind him a large number of creditors who say they have been victimized in real estate deals. So far the claims against him aggregate \$6,00, but it is expected that developments will raise that amount to \$100,000 and even more. Kuhn left St. Louis last Wednesday, and is

MRS. EMMA DEREINA GETS A DIVORCE. Perry, Okia., April 28.-Mrs. Emma Dereina, who says she was married to M.

APPEAL IN THE PAYERWEATHER CASE. Albany, April 28.-The Court of Appeals to-day granted a motion to place on its calendar the case of the trustees of Amherst and other colleges case of the trustees of Amherst and other celleges against the trustees and executors of Daniel B. Fayerweather, of the city of New-York, appellants. The Fayerweather will gave \$2.100,000 to colleges, and there was much litigation over the matter. The present case comes up on appeal from the judgment of the General Term, affirming a Judgment of costs on account of such litigation, granted to the respondents, payable out of the estate.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 28.-Mrs. Pedile, who was shot by Charles Kotropski two weeks ago, is dying at the hospital here, and the doctors are trying to obtain from her an ante-mortem statement in re-gard to the crime. The woman, however, insists that she will recover, and although the attending physicians say that her death is only a question of hours, her statement will not be admissible in court as evidence, because it was not made when death was believed to be certain.

Toledo, Ohio, April 28.—The Robinson streetcar lines and electric lighting plant property, known as the Toledo Electric Street Railway Company, was sold yesterday to the New-York banking-noise of Blair & Co. The puriles to the sale are retient as to the consideration paid. The organization of the new company is as follows: James A. Blair, New-York, president; John B. Dennis, vice-president and treasurer; James E. Robinson, general manager; Willard Robinson, secretary.

TWO DEPUTY-SHERIFFS MISSING.

Trinidad, Col., April 28.—William Green and W. J. Kelly, Deputy-Sheriffs, left here a week ago to-day Kelly, Deputy-Sheriffs, left here a week ago to-day for the San Isidore Country, about fifty miles southwest of here, for the purpose of arresting cattle thieves, who are known to be hiding somewhere in the mountains of that region. They expected to be gone only two days, but they have not yet returned. A Mexican who has just come from that country says that the bodies of two men which answered the description of Green and Kelly have been found shot to death in the pass near the suppored retreat of the outlaws. A posse started yesterday to ascertrein the truth of the matter. Owing to the long absence of both deputies it is feared the missing men were assassinated.

COMMITTEE.

PLATT DRUMS HIS FOLLOWERS INTO LINE-THE RESOLUTION CARRIED BY A DEMOCRATIC

VOTE-EXPENSES OF THE COM-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, April 28.-Defeated this year in his design to seize control of the chief departments of the government of New-York and Brooklyn through State commissions, Mr. Platt laid the foundation to-day for the accomplishment of the same plan next year. Mr. Morton failed Mr. Platt this year in this matter, but some servant of Mr. Platt in the Governor's chair in 1897 may put his signature to such measures. That

is the belief of Mr. Platt's followers.

No one will deny, after to-day's action, that Mr. Platt would have had little difficulty in passing through the Legislature measures supplemental to the Greater New-York bill. The Senate passed Mr. Lexow's resolution conferring upon his Greater New-York Committee authority to carry on the independent preparation of a charter for Greater New-York. It was supposed when the Greater New-York bill was passed, authorizing Covernor Morton to apup a charter for the new municipality, that no further steps in this direction would be taken by the Legislature. But Mr. Platt, after being informed by the members of his "Sunday-school class" that Governor Morton would not sign any supplemental bills, invented this plan for the perpetuation of the Lexow Greater New-York Committee. Through this con.mittee, he sees, he can introduce to the Legislature the bills he desires for the creation of State commissions.

THE SUBTERFUGE EXPOSED.

there was no reasonable excuse for a continuance of the life of the committee. But Mr. Platt and Mr. Lexow easily trumped up the exwould not have the authority to subpoena witnesses. This plea seemed rather weak, inasmuch as the Greater New-York bill itself authorizes the Commission to call witnesses. The desubject. Senator Lexow argued that the Legis- to a fair-sized load of goods. The wagon drove lature could not delegate to any other board or body authority to subpoena witnesses, but he was hazy about his authority for this statement

been studying the subject in the State Library, appeared with the volume of the Code of Civil Procedure under his arm and read a convincing poena witnesses in the same manner as a legislative committee. The section in question is No. 854, and it reads as follows:

Sid. and it reads as follows:

Where a judge or an arbitrator, referee or other person, or a based or committee, has been heretoroe or is hereafter expressly authorized by law to hear, try or determine a matter, or to do any other act in an official capacity in relation to which proofe may be taken or the attendance of a person as a witness may be required; or to require a person to attend, either before him or it, or before another judge or officer, or a person designated in a commission issued by a court of another State or country to give testimony or to have his deposition taken, or to be examined, a subpoena may be issued by and under the hand of the judge, arbitrator, referee or other person, or the chairman or a majority of the board or committee, requiring the person to attend, and also, in a proper case, to bring with him a book or a paper.

clear demonstration that the Greater New-York | Devoe & Raynolds Company prove ownership and ission will have ample powers, and that, therefore, the Lexow Greater New-York Comand passed the resolution perpetuating the committee. The Tammany Uall Senators made a furious demonstration against Lexow's resolution, but it is to be doubted that their fight against it was genuine. It is significant that tor Sullivan, one of the Tammany members. It received only twenty-six votes in its favor, or just enough to pass it.

The debate over the resolution was of much Interest. Senator Cant.r. when the resolution was announced, moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance, an indirect way of killing it. Senator Lexow then thought best to make an elaborate defence of his attempt to prolong the life of his committee, by arguing that the Greater New-York Commission could not subpoena witnesses.

"What judicial decisions do you refer to?" inquired Senator White. "I have looked for them and cannot find them."

"Had you not better wait until Governor Mor ton appoints the Greater New-York Commisston before you appoint this steering committee? suggested Mr. Cantor.

Senator Mullin said the expenses of legislative investigating committees were growing to be scandalously large. He would move that the Lexow Committee be permitted to expend only \$10,000.

"Was that an impulsive motion of yours, Senator Mullin?" asked Senator Ellsworth. "No," answered Mr. Mullin, "it was do

Hberately." "Well," said Senator Lexow, much astonished,

"It was bad politics and most unfortunate." "I do not think so," answered Senator Mullin,

for I believe it would be wrong not to limit the expenditures of your committee," Senator Wray said he was in favor of Senator Mullin's amendment. "The Lexow Cimmittee,"

he continued, "should be made as harmless as possible." MULLIN'S MOTION CARRIED.

Senator Mullin's motion was then carried by a vote of 27 to 13, as follows:

Ayes-Messis, Brown, Brush, Cantor, Chaboon, Coggeshall, Featherson, Ford, Galligher, Grady, Harrison, Higgins, Hamphrey, Johnson, Krum, Malby, Martin, McCarren, McNulty, Mullin, Munzinger, Nussbaum, Pavey, Sheppard, Stranaha, White, Wilcox, Wray-27.

Noes-Messis, Brackett, Burns, Coffey, C. Davis, Ellsworth, Lamy, Lexow, Page, Parsons, Raines, Stewart, Sullivan, Wieman-13.

men who would undoubtedly be appointed by Governor Morton as members of the Greater

sion by such a course and drag it down into the mire of politics."

Senator White spoke in somewhat the same strain. "The Greater New-York Commission," he said, "will be a grand body, and it ought not to be trammelled by the appointment of any such committee as this."

THE VOTE ON CANTOR'S MOTION.

THIEVES IN THEIR EMPLOY. PROTEST OF THE CITIES.

THE DEVOE & RAYNOLDS PAINT COM-PANY ROBBED OF THOUSANDS.

SYSTEMATIC PECULATIONS-ARREST AND CONFES-

C. T. Raynolds Company, dealers in paints and painters' supplies, at Nos. 101 and 103 Fultonst., have been missing goods from their storerooms. At first the losses were small, but for

the last eight months or so paints, oils and

varnishes of the most expensive kinds have

been disappearing in bulk, the thefts amounting to nearly \$8,000. Five days ago, after the disappearance of

more than usually extensive parcel of goods, the company called in Acting Captain Ryan, of the Oak-st. station, and explained the case to him. Captain Ryan detailed Detectives Cunningham, Barry and Malarkey, on the case. On Monday night he took a hand in the matter himself, and yesterday morning William Perry, thirty-five years old, of No. 18 West One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st., a colored porter and Alvah Ryno, forty years old, shipping clerk for the company, were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court, where they were held in \$2,000 bail each, to answer for the thefts. Perry confessed his guilt, and implicated Ryno. Ryno denies that he knows anything of the robberies,

and, beyond Perry's statement, the police have

The Devoe & Raynolds Company's building

no evidence against him.

is at Fulton and William sts., running along William to Ann-st. On Monday night Captain Ryan and Malarkey hid in a loft in Ann-st., where they could watch the rear entrance of the store, while Barry and Cunningham kept a lookcut in Fulton-st. About half an hour after the store was closed and all the employes had gone, Captain Ryan saw Perry walk up to the Ann-st. door and let himself in. Perry closed the door after him, and a few seconds later the detectives in Fulton-st. saw him go out by the main entrance, and meet James Riley at Nassau and Fulton sts. Perry and Riley walked to Theatre Alley, where a delivery wagon was The wagon was driven by Thomas Coyne. It bore the name of S. Wilmarth, of Nos. 45-51 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. At a word from Riley the driver turned down Ann-st. and pulled up at the paint store. Perry unlocked the door and Riley went in and helped himself off, and Perry, after locking up the store, disappeared. The detectives were watching the wagon and Riley. They knew they could get Perry at any time.

They followed the wagon to the Bridge entrance, where it waited until Riley, who had walked from Ann-st., came up, and then they followed the wagon across the Bridge to No. 241 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, where it was unloaded at the painters' supplies store kept there by

When arrested yesterday, Perry confessed that he had sold all the stuff he had stolen to Rfley. and said Ryno was as guilty as himself.

The detectives met Riley yesterday when he went to his home for dinner, and told him he was suspected of dealing in stolen goods. He weakened at once, took Captain Ryan to his storeroom and said: "Take all the crooked stuff. There it is. There was about \$2,000 worth more, and I am willing to give up \$2,000 to settle the Riley offered to accompany the captain to New

York, and assisted in loading the stolen goods into a wagon for transport. It took two wagons to carry them all. The stuff was taken to the Oak-st. station, where it will remain until the claim it. Most of it still bears the original labels of the company.

claim it. Most of it still bears the order of the company.

Riley was a foreman in the building opposite the Devoe & Raynolds store for three years. He said last night that he did not know how much money he had paid Perry in all. Whenever the porter wanted morey he went to Riley and obtained \$30 or \$40, and is return opened the store door for Riley to repay himself out of his employers' goods. ployers' goods.
Riley said that he did not believe Ryno had any any hand in the business. He never bought any

any nand in the business. He never bought any-thing from Ryno, and never heard before of his knowing anything about the thieving. Ryno was a porter until about two months ago, when he was promoted to be shipping clerk.

The police think that Ryno and Perry are equal-ly guilty. Cantain Ryno arreas to declare and

he police think that Ryns and Ferry are equal-guilty. Captain Ryns expects to find consid-bly more of the stolen paints and is watching o small painters' supplies shops, whose owners believed to be associated with thieves.

MAYHEW FOUND GUILTY.

THE MAN WHO KILLED STEPHEN POWELL CON-VICTED OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The trial of Arthur Mayhew, the Hempstead, Long Island, negro, for the murder of Stephen Powell, in Hempstead, on March 7, was continued Powell, in Hempstead, on March 7, was continued before Judge Keogh in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in Long Island City yesterday. The prosecution had not finished its case, and put on witnesses who described the movements of Mayhew, and Wayne, his accomplice, on the night of the murder. Mr. Merrill summed up the case for the defence. He made an eloquent appeal for Mayhew, and said the record of the prisoner, although not of the best, was not bad. He said that the most serious offence he ever committed was the striking of a man who insulted his mother He said that Mayhew d'd not see any of Powell's money, but that Wayne did see it, and that was when he received \$150 from Powell for work did in the gashouse. He admitted that Wayne

did in the gashouse. He admitted that Wayne was accompanied by some one, but denied that that person was the prisoner.

The jury retired at 5:20, and after being out for lens than two hours returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree. After the jury had brought in its verdict District-Attorney Noble announced that Wayne was ready to plead guilty to the charge of manslaughter in the first degree. Both Mayhew and Wayne will be sentenced on May 5.

DEATH FROM A HORSE'S BITE.

THE ANIMAL PLANTED HIS TEETH IN HIS KEEP-ER'S NECK AND CUT SEVERAL BLOOD-VESSELS.

John Schmidt, fifty-seven years old, living at No. 15: East Fifty-second-st., who has been in the employ of the F. and M. Schaefer Brewing Company for the last twenty-two years, was bitten by a horse at 3:50 yesterday afternoon, and died four hours later at his home. When Schmidt first went into the employ of the brewing company the horse was one of the team which was given him to drive. Schmidt formed a great attachment for the horse, which was called Paul, and the animal, which was very intelligent, apparently was fond of Schmidt. A few years ago Schmidt was made foreman of the a new years ago schillid was made foreman of the stables at Fifty-first-st. and Park-ave., opposite the brewery, and about that time Paul was getting old and feeble, and he was placed in a foxstall in one end of the stable and retired from active business. Since that time Schmidt has fed the horse daily and cared for him. Yesterday afternoon the horse was led out of the

boxstall to the watering trough in the yard. the horse was drinking, Schmidt approached the nimal and discovered that one of the forward hoofs was broken. He lifted up the foot to examine it, when Paul stopped drinking, turned his head around and seized Echmidt in the left side of the neck tearing out a chunk of flesh the size of a man's hand and severing several blood-vessels with man's hand and severing several blood-vessels with his teeth. After putting the horse back in the stall, Schmidt went home and told his wife what had hap-pened. He complained of a choking pain in his throat, and she sent for Dr. Guado Katzenmayer, of No. 625 Lexington-ave. The doctor found that the blood-vessels had been terribly lacerted and that

blood-vessels had been terribly lacerted and that Schmidt was bleeding internally.

The doctor applied all the remedles known to him to stop the bleeding, but without avail. Schmidt was conscious up to the time he died.

Schmidt leaves a widow and three children. Dr. Katzenmayer said last night that it was the first case of the kind that he had ever heard of. Schmidt was held in high esteem by his employers.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN DENOUNCE

THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL AN EARNEST MEETING IN COOPER UNION-AD

DRESSES BY C. N. BLISS, W. C. REDFIELD

A mass-meeting was held last night in Coop Union to protest against the final enactme of the Greater New-York bill, and several earninent citizens of this city and Brooklyn. From the meeting a message was sent to Governor Morton, urging him not to sign the measure A copy of the resolutions passed, with a list of the speakers and vice-presidents, will be placed in the hands of the Governor this morning by one of the secretaries, who started for Albany on a train which left the Grand Central Station at midnight.

About 2,000 men and women of New-York and Brooklyn were at the Anti-Consolidation 1 mass-meeting last night in Cooper Union. The announcement that there would be no supplemental legislation to follow the passage of the Greater New-York bill at this session of the Legislature, and the impression ir the minds of many that a protest might be unavailing with the Governor, probably prevented a larger atmeasure. Those who did attend the meeting heard some plain statements which they would not have mi.sed hearing, and the sentiments of able and eloquent speakers were applauded with unbounded enthusiasm.

Many persons who attended the meeting went away declaring that if Governor Morton had been present he would not sign the bill, and many declared that they never had listened to more effective speeches than these which were delivered by William C. Redfield, president of the Brooklyn Loyal League of Citizens, and James C. Carter, the well-known lawyer and president of the City Club, of New-York. Mr. Redfield held up to public view the odious methods by which the bill had been forced through the Legislature, and criticised in unsparing language the conduct of three Brooklyn Assemblymen who had been faise to their pledges; and Mr. Carter's arraignment of the bill itself was so masterly and effective that it produced a profound impression and excited the audience to

Other speakers at the meeting were Cornelius N. Bliss, who presided; the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler and ex-Congressman S. V. White. THE RESOLUTIONS.

cheers.

said:

The following resolutions, which were read by Professor Van Buren Denslow, were passed

Whereas, By a combination of the worst forces in our State politics, the measure known as the Greater New-York bill has been put through the Legislature, notwithstanding the protests of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn and the opposition of three-fourths of the Senators and Assemblyman from these two cities; and
Whereas, Its passage through the Assembly was only secured by the votes of members who were elected on the faith of their written declaration that they were opposed to such legislation; and Whereas. The proposed law is at utter variance with the declaration of the Consolidation Commission, in that It fails to prescribe methods, terms and conditions for the consolidation of this territory; therefore, be it
Resolved, That as citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, we condemn the proposed law, and respectfully but earnestly urge its veto by Governor Morion.

Brooklyn, we condemn the proposed law, and specifully but earnestly urge its veto by Govern

Morton.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the chairman and secretary of this meeting, be forwarded at once to the Governor.

Resolved, That a copy of the Constitution of the United States and the State of New-York be forwarded to the Governor with these resolutions, and that it is on these fundamental principles that we ask for a veto.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of two to present these resolutions to the Governor.

Resolved, That a committee of fifty be appointed by the chairman to consider the proposition of effecting a permanent organization in New-York County similar to that known as the League of Loyal Citizens in Brooklyn.

THE CHAIRMAN'S INTRODUCTORY.

THE CHAIRMAN'S INTRODUCTORY.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 p. m. by A. A. Low, of Brooklyn, who immediately introduced Cornelius N. Bliss as the presiding officer of the evening. when he said that he intended to make a few re marks in advance of the regular speakers. He

said:

However diverse the views of citizens gathered to-night in this old Liberty Hall regarding the uitmate destiny of the great municipalities that border on our magnificent harbor, al. I assume, condomn the consolidation measure that has been forced through the Legislature in spite of the vetoes of the Mayors of the littles and in violation of all the principles of home rule. It would seem to be an indisputable proposition that 3,480,699 people—comprising about one-half of the population of the State—have a right to know definitely what is intended as to their future condition, and to have something to say as to whether proposed conditions are acceptable to them. Has there been any consideration shows to the people of the two cities by those who are responsible for the legislation just completed?

Who are the men who have determined this matter, and what is their object in view? Has any one heard from Albany any voice raised to explain and to justify the action? Has there been any statement of advantages to be gained for either city—any discussion of the financial questions involved in this enforced co-parinership? Any statesmanities discussion of the financial questions involved in this enforced co-parinership consequences of the union to the vast population of this part of the State? On the contrary, light was not wanted, political expediency required that discussion should be suppressed. To refer to the people it was said would be fatal to the scheme.

THE PROCESS OF "JAMMING THROUGH." Self-constituted leaders determined that the Greater New-York bill should be (pardon me for using the new legislative term, which has become classic) "jammed through" in defiance of the majority of the representatives of the cities and of the nest, conservative sentiment of the State. The newspapers have told us from day to day how this

honest, conservative sentiment of the State. The newspapers have told us from day to day how this thing was done—doors of legislative chambers were locked to hold men who had not courage to fight, but who would have been glad to run away to save themsives from disgree, persuasion, promises of patronare, bargains, threats and the lash of the driver for al. It is with shame that we are forced to acknowledge that representative government in the chief State of this American Republic has falses so low.

We are told to-day that the supplementary bills that were intended to follow, and which were to complete the subjugation of the people of New-York and Brooklyn, are not to be passed at this sension, for it is believed that the Governor would not stand any more. Thank God! There is limit to the good Governor's forbearance. Let us hope that the respectful protes: we shall make to-night may induce him to withhold his assent to this partial and enforced measure, which leaves open in the future settlement of the details of government an opportunity for the destruction by spoilsmen of the measure of reform we gained at such cost eighteen months ago.

The recent revision of the Constitution of this State was prepared by 175 eminent men, who were elected by the people for the task. The matured result of their labor of many months was submitted to a vote of the people before it became law. Surely a similar measure, which is to permanently affect the welfare of the vast population of the territory assigned to the Greater New-York, should receive greater consideration than has been given to it. It has been decreed by the Legislature and its advisers that all this territory shall be under one government. We know what were the intentions of the framers of the law in regard to State commissions. If the Governor signs the bill, he will doubtless appoint good and able men on the Committee here to supervise the Governor's commission, and who shall predict that the next assembly will be any better than the one now expering, or that t

Vigilance, gentlemen! Eternal vigilance is to be the price of your liberties. MR. REDFIELD'S SPEECH.

William C. Redfield was next presented to the audience, and he had uttered only a sentence or two when a delegation of young Republicans from the XXIId Assembly District bearing a panner with the motto "Anti-Platt" and headed

SPECIAL SALE OF TRUNKS AND BAGS. We need room for our clothing department. Wa will, therefore, dispose of our entire stock of trunks, bags and steamer rugs at 20 per cent from former low prices. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 25TH-ST.—Advt.



Friday last, and Hemmond, who was ill and

hot in court on that day, made a similar plea

yesterday. This course, it was thought, would have the effect to mitigate the severity of their

ong the other members of the Reform

cans-Captain Mein, chief engineer of the

Gold Mining Company; Victor B.

assistant consulting engineer of the

ed Gold Fields Mining Company; J. S.

e, who were sentenced to-day are four

sentence, but it turns out that it did not.

each sentenced to pay a fine of \$10,000, to o two years' imprisonment, and then to ished from the Transvaul for three years.

nies would now exercise patience and discretion and curb his tongue. Then the negotiations might be satisfactorily concluded.

Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., and Sir Donald Currie, M. P., the well-known owner of steamships plying to South Africa, both of whom are personally acquainted with President Krüger; Henry Labouchere, M. P., and Henry M. Stanley, M. P., the African explorer expressed the opinion that President Krüger would exercise clemency and abrogate the sentence of death.

Late reports received from Pretoria indicate that four, instead of five, of the leaders of the committee, were sentenced to death, unless Mr. Leonard, one of those who signed the invitation to Dr. Jameson to go to the relief of Johannesburg, is included. If he is the fifth man, the sentence will be of no effect in his case for he is now in England. OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS. THE NEWSPAPERS DIVIDED AS TO THE REAL

PART OF THE REFORM COMMITTEE OF SIXTY.

London, April 28 .- "The Daily News," commenting to-morrow on the dispatches from Pretoria, will say that the startling sentences of the leaders of the of the rank and file will inevitably immediately aggravate the situation, which President Krüger's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to visit England had rendered serious enough already. The severity of the sentences will make a greater impression because it was entirely unexpected. Bixty

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SENTENCES.

city a beam on which some years previously the British had hanged several Boers for treason. When the attention of the Government was called to this fact a prompt disclaimer of any implied threat to hang the prisoners was made, and it was asserted that the beam had been taken to Pretoria to be used for building purposes.

ROSEBERY CRITICISES CHAMBERLAIN.

Ex-Prime Minister Lord Rosebery in a speech

at Rosedale to-night made an attack on Mr.

Chamberlain for his treatment of the Transvaal

difficulty. A greater diplomatic comedy of er-

rors, he said, had never been performed. He

hoped that the Secretary of State for the Colo-

nies would now exercise patience and discretion

Continued on Teath Page

MR. WOLCOTT SPEAKS OUT. LEXOW'S SCHEME PREVAILS. HE WILL ACCEPT THE DECISION OF THE THE SENATE VOTES TO CONTINUE HIS MAJORITY AT ST. LOUIS.

SULT-PERILS IN THE TRI-

Washington, April 28, 1896,

TRYING TO SAVE HOLMES. Philadelphia, April 28.-Mr. Bullock, of Ind-

St. Louis, April 28.-Charles Kuhn, a well-known

more. Kuhn left St. Louis last Wednesday, and is thought to be now on an Atlantic steamer bound for fereign climes. Three suits aggregating more than \$20,000 were filed against Kuhn yeaterday. Carl Otto, who filed the suits, was Kuhn's attorney up to the time of his disappearance. Mr. Otto said last night that the claims against Kuhn will reach \$10,000 if not more.

A strange feature about Kuhn's disappearance is the allegations made by several parties yesterday that the man's right name is not Charles Kuhn, but Jacob Cohn, and that he established a record for himself in Germary before he came to America. His relatives live in Stuttgart, Germany. Kuhn's property was assessed this year at nearly \$100,000, but it is heavily incumbered, and will realize about what it is mortgaged for.

obtained a divorce from her husband. Dereina is said to be an army officer in Cuba, and his wife has been living in New-York. They have four children.

NOT AN "ANTE-MORTEM" STATEMENT.

NEW-YORKERS INVEST IN TOLEDO. Toledo, Ohio, April 28.-The Robinson streetcar

Continued on Third Page.

Senator Cantor declared that if the resolution passed it would be an insult to the high-minded

Governor Morton as members of the Greater New-York Commission. It would be an implication that they could not bring in a satisfactory charter for Greater New-York.

Senator Pavey attacked the resolution with great severity. He declared that the Greater New-York bill had been passed by the use of the bribery of patronage, and it in no way reflected the wishes of the Legislature. A majority of the Assemblymen did not favor the bill. Some voted for it under threats that they would not be renominated. Mr. Morton was on the point of appointing the Greater New-York Commission. Now his own party was to slap him in the face by appointing an independent Greater New-York Committee.

"The Lexow Committee," said Mr. Pavey, "will be a club over the head of the Greater New-York Commission. You discredit the Commission by such a course and drag it down into the mire of politics."

The Senate then took a vote on Senator Cantor's motion to refer the bill to the Finance Committee. It was defeated by a vote of 19 to 23. It was noticeable that Senators Coffey and Sullivan, Democrats, voted against Can-